

Bindung in mehratomigen Molekülen: Hybridorbitale

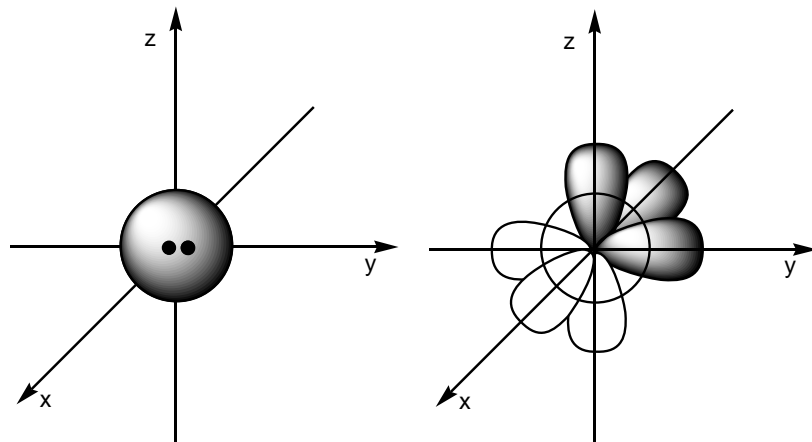
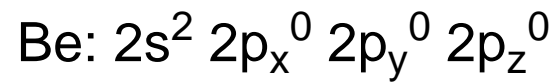
„Berylliumhydrid BeH_2 “

BeH_2 ist als Monomer nicht existent. Es dient hier als Modellverbindung für das lineare $\text{Be}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.



Elektronenkonfiguration: Be ($1s^2, 2s^2$)

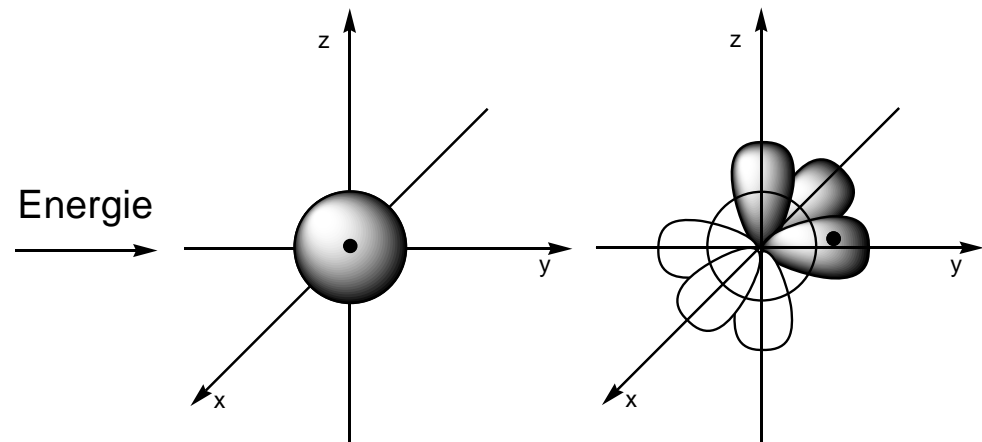
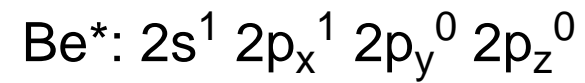
Be (Grundzustand)



s-AO

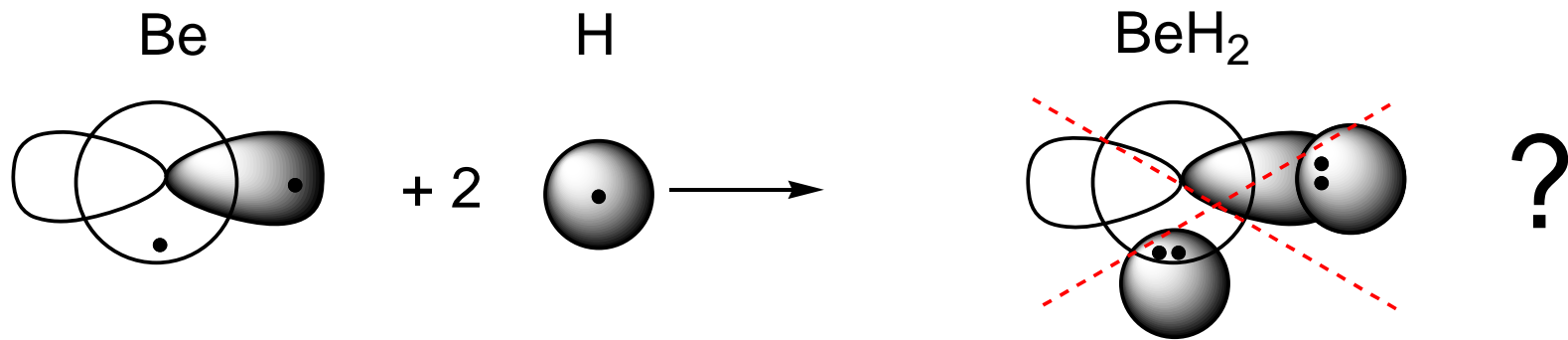
p_x^- , p_y^- , p_z^- -AO

Be* (angeregter Zustand)

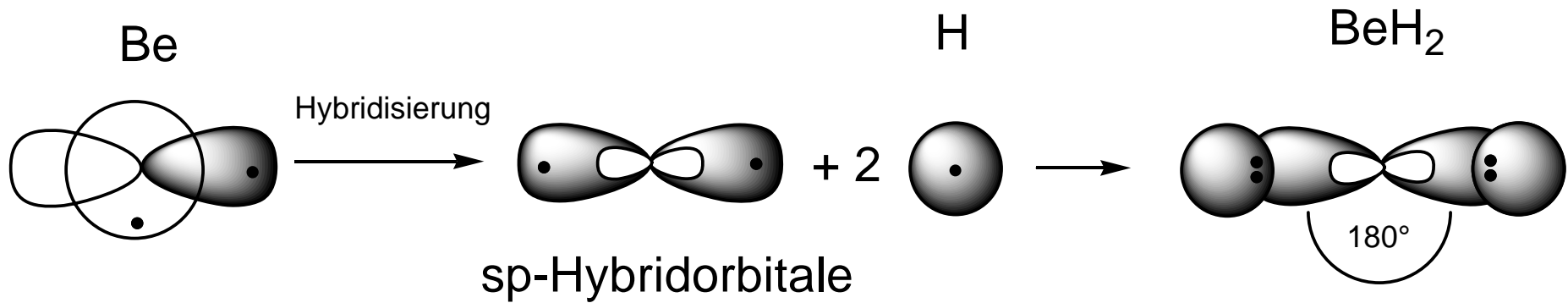


s-AO

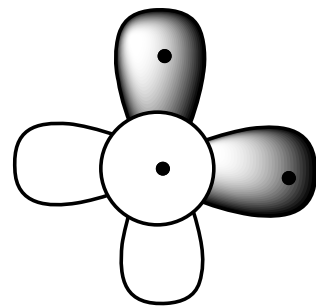
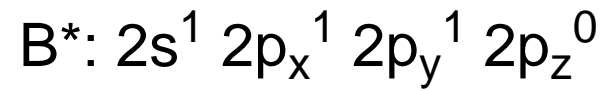
p_x^- , p_y^- , p_z^- -AO



Dieses BeH₂-Molekül hätte unterschiedliche Bindungslängen und wäre gewinkelt.

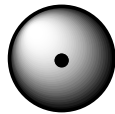


B* (angeregter Zustand)

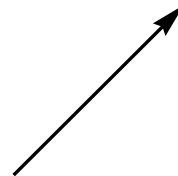
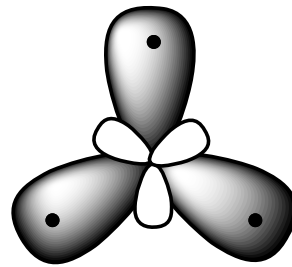
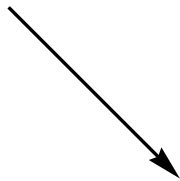
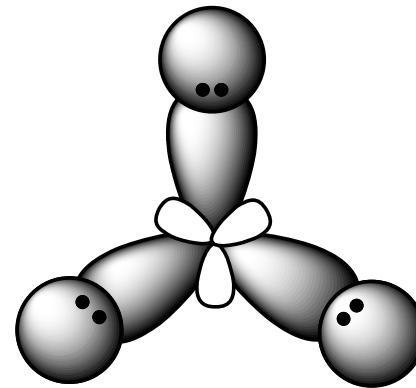


+ 3

H



" BH₃ "

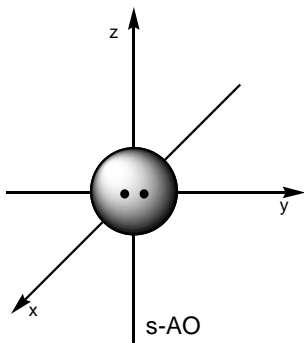
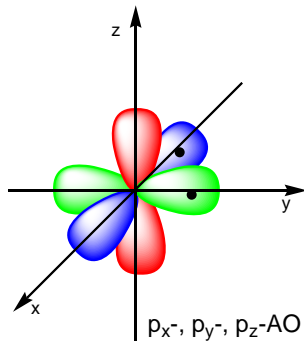
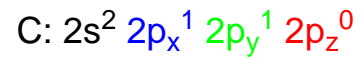


Modellsubstanz für trigonal-
planares B(CH₃)₃

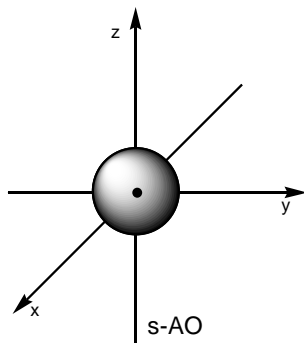
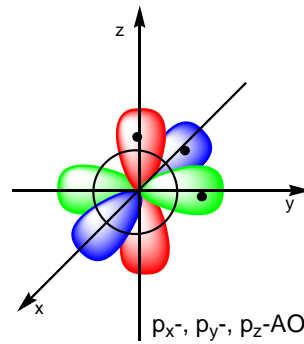
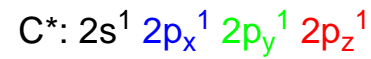
drei sp²-Hybridorbitale
Bindungswinkel: 120°

Bindungsverhältnisse im Methan CH₄

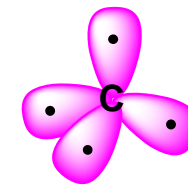
C (Grundzustand)



C* (angeregter Zustand)

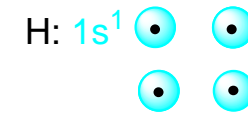


C* (hybridisierter Zustand = "Valenzzustand")

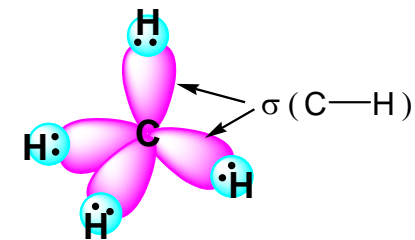


sp^3 -Hybrid-AO

+ 4 H·



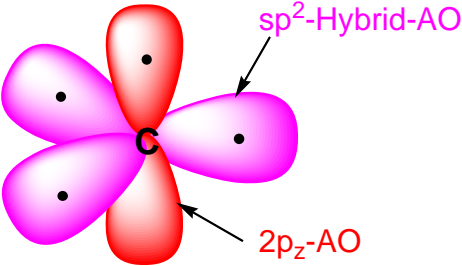
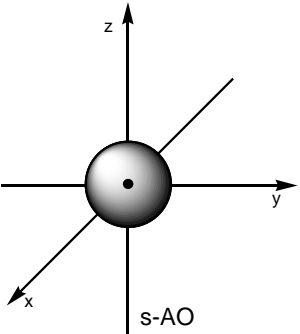
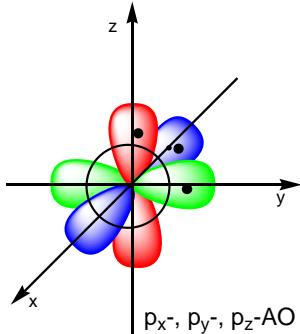
CH₄-Tetraeder



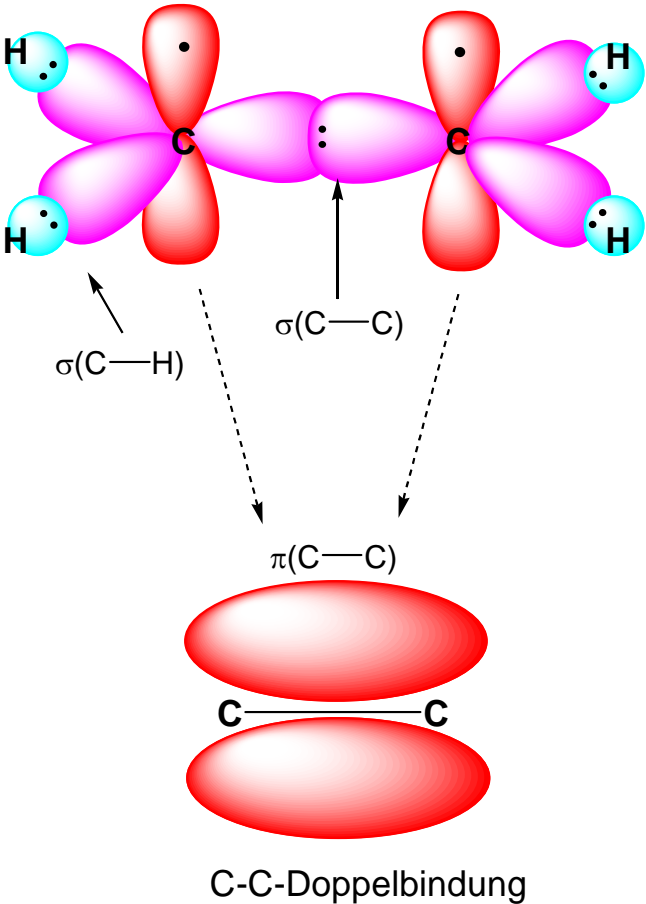
Bindungswinkel HCH: 109.5°

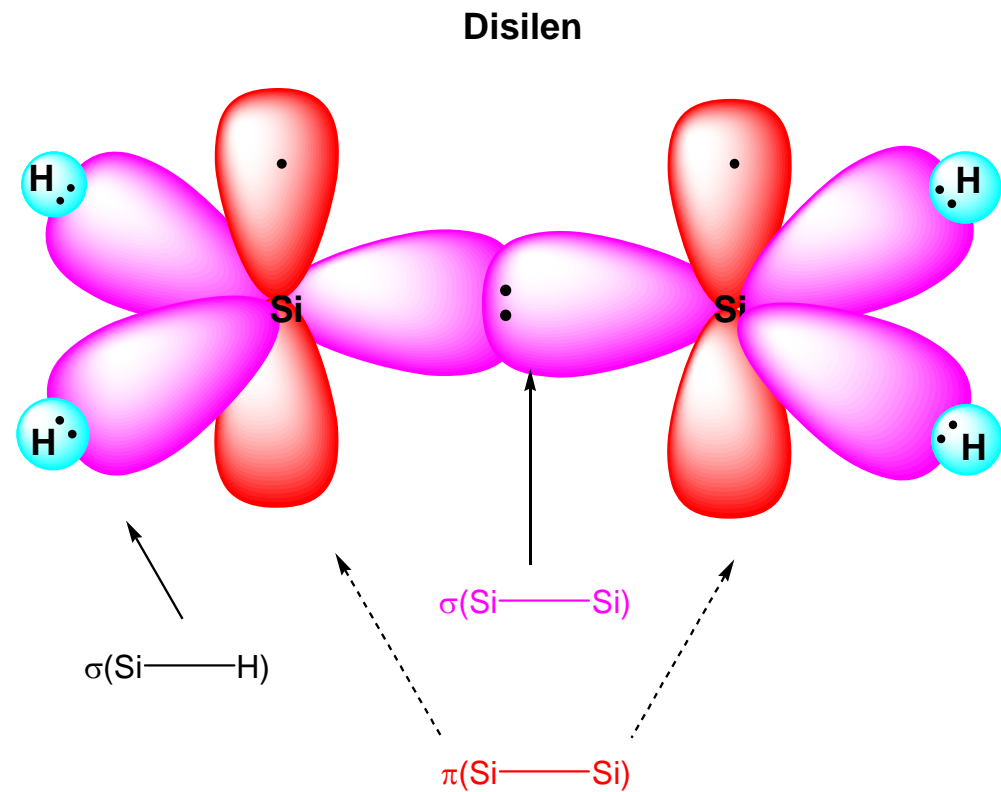
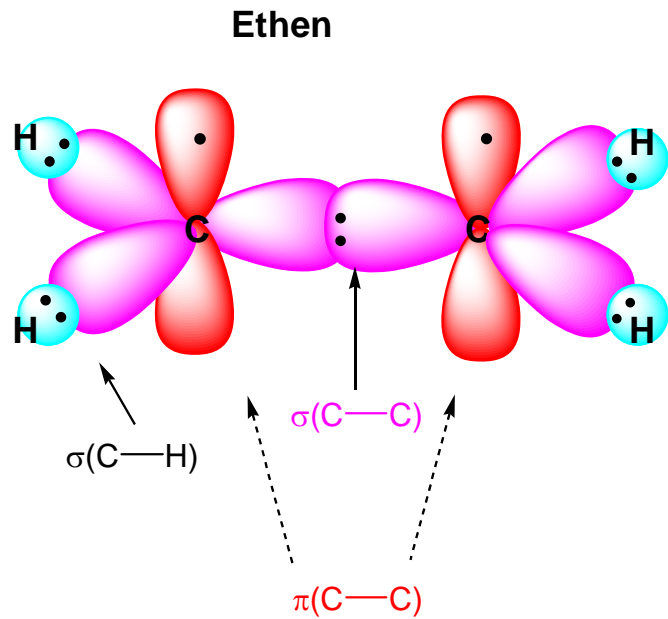
Bindungsverhältnisse im Ethen C₂H₄

C* (angeregter Zustand) C (hybridisierter Zustand)



Ethen





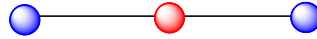
keine Wechselwirkung der p_z -Orbitale
wegen zu grossem Atomabstand
Doppelbindung wird nicht beobachtet.

"Klassische Doppelbindungsregel": Elemente der höheren Perioden können keine $p_\pi - p_\pi$ -Doppelbindungen ausbilden.

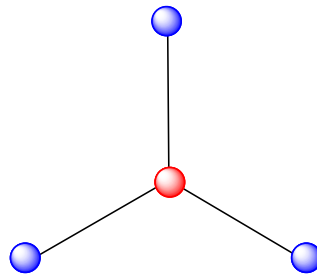
Hybridorbitale

AO	Typ	Anzahl	Räumliche Anordnung	Beispiel
s, p _x	sp	2	linear	Be(CH ₃) ₂
s, p _x , p _y	sp ²	3	trigonal-planar	BF ₃
s, p _x , p _y , p _z	sp ³	4	tetraedrisch	CH ₄
d _{z²} , s, p _x , p _y , p _z	dsp ³	5	trigonal- bipyramidal	PF ₅
d _{z²} , d _{x²-y²} , s, p _x , p _y , p _z	d ² sp ³	6	oktaedrisch	SF ₆

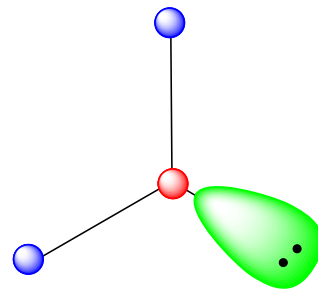
VSEPR-Modell: 2 oder 3 Aufenthaltsräume



Einsame E-Paare: 0
Molekültyp: AL_2
Geometrie: linear
Beispiele: BeH_2 , CO_2 , $HgCl_2$

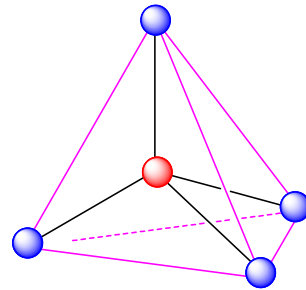


Einsame E-Paare: 0
Molekültyp: AL_3
Geometrie: trigonal-planar
Beispiele: BF_3 , SO_3 , NO_3^-

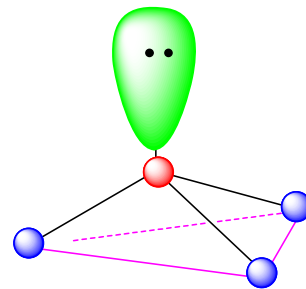


Einsame E-Paare: 1
Molekültyp: AL_2E
Geometrie: V-förmig
Beispiele: NO_2 , SO_2 , O_3

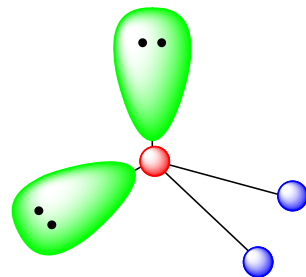
VSEPR-Modell: 4 Aufenthaltsräume



Einsame E-Paare: 0
Molekültyp: AL_4
Geometrie: tetraedrisch
Beispiele: CH_4 , NH_4^+ , SO_4^{2-} ,
 $POCl_3$, SO_2Cl_2

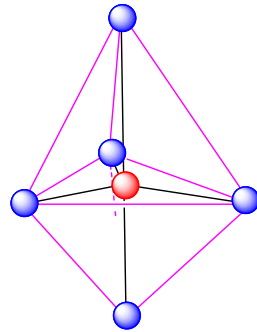


Einsame E-Paare: 1
Molekültyp: AL_3E
Geometrie: trigonal pyramidal
Beispiele: NH_3 , SO_3^{2-} , H_3O^+ , $SbCl_3$

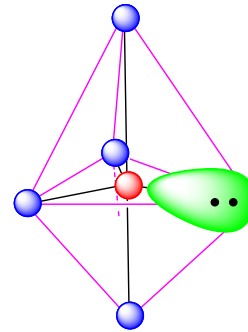


Einsame E-Paare: 2
Molekültyp: AL_2E_2
Geometrie: V-förmig
Beispiele: H_2O , H_2S , SCl_2

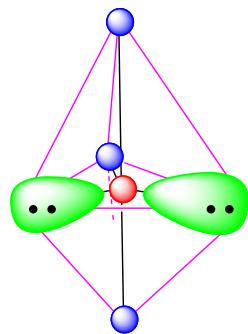
VSEPR-Modell: 5 Aufenthaltsräume



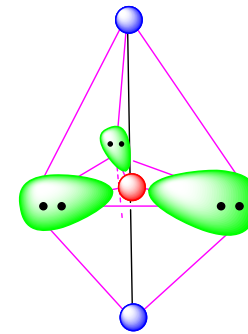
Einsame E-Paare: 0
 Molekültyp: AL_5
 Geometrie: trigonal-bipyramidal
 Beispiele: PF_5 , PCl_5 , SOF_4



Einsame E-Paare: 1
 Molekültyp: AL_4E
 Geometrie: verzerrt tetraedisch
 Beispiele: SF_4 , SeF_4 , XeO_2F_2

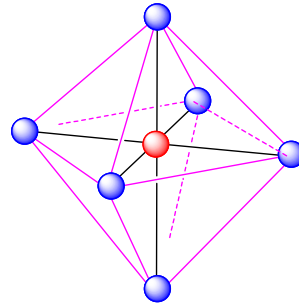


Einsame E-Paare: 2
 Molekültyp: AL_3E_2
 Geometrie: T-förmig
 Beispiele: ClF_3 , BrF_3

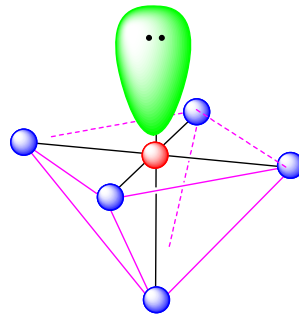


Einsame E-Paare: 3
 Molekültyp: AL_2E_3
 Geometrie: linear
 Beispiele: XeF_2 , I_3^- , ICl_2^-

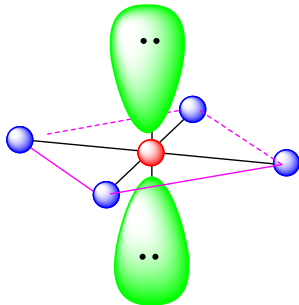
VSEPR-Modell: 6 Aufenthaltsräume



Einsame E-Paare: 0
Molekültyp: AL_6
Geometrie: oktaedrisch
Beispiele: SF_6 , PCl_6^-

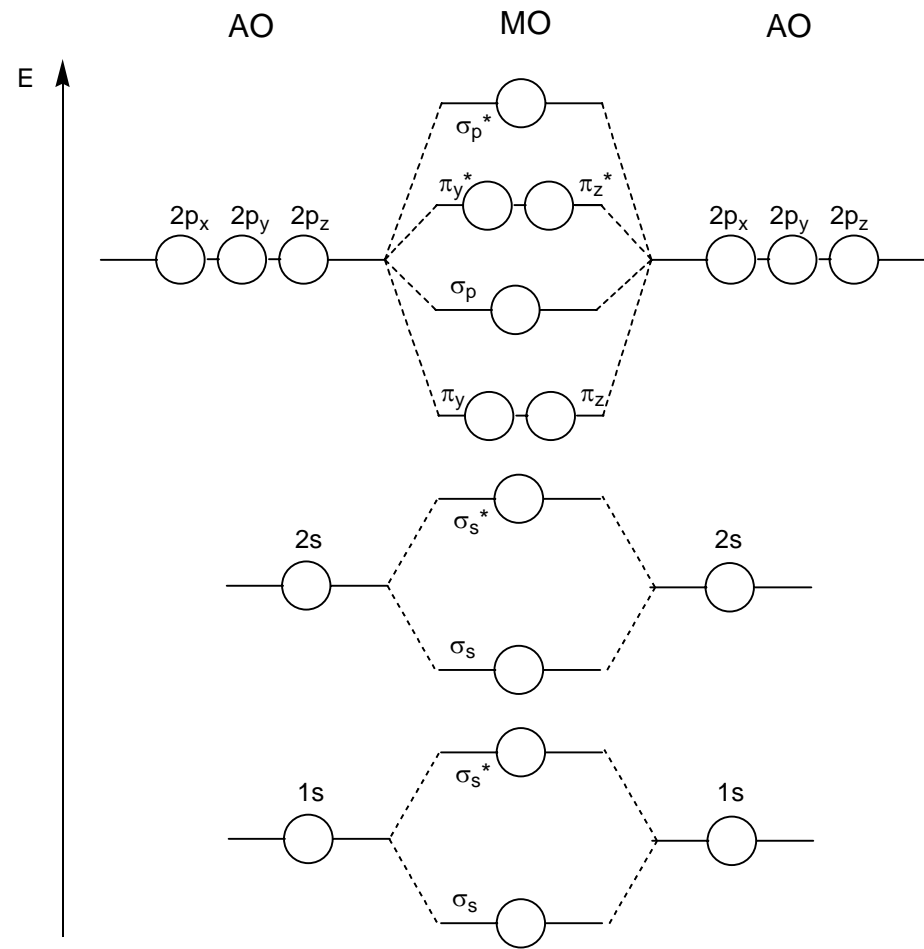


Einsame E-Paare: 1
Molekültyp: AL_5E
Geometrie: quadratisch
pyramidal
Beispiele: BrF_5 , IF_5

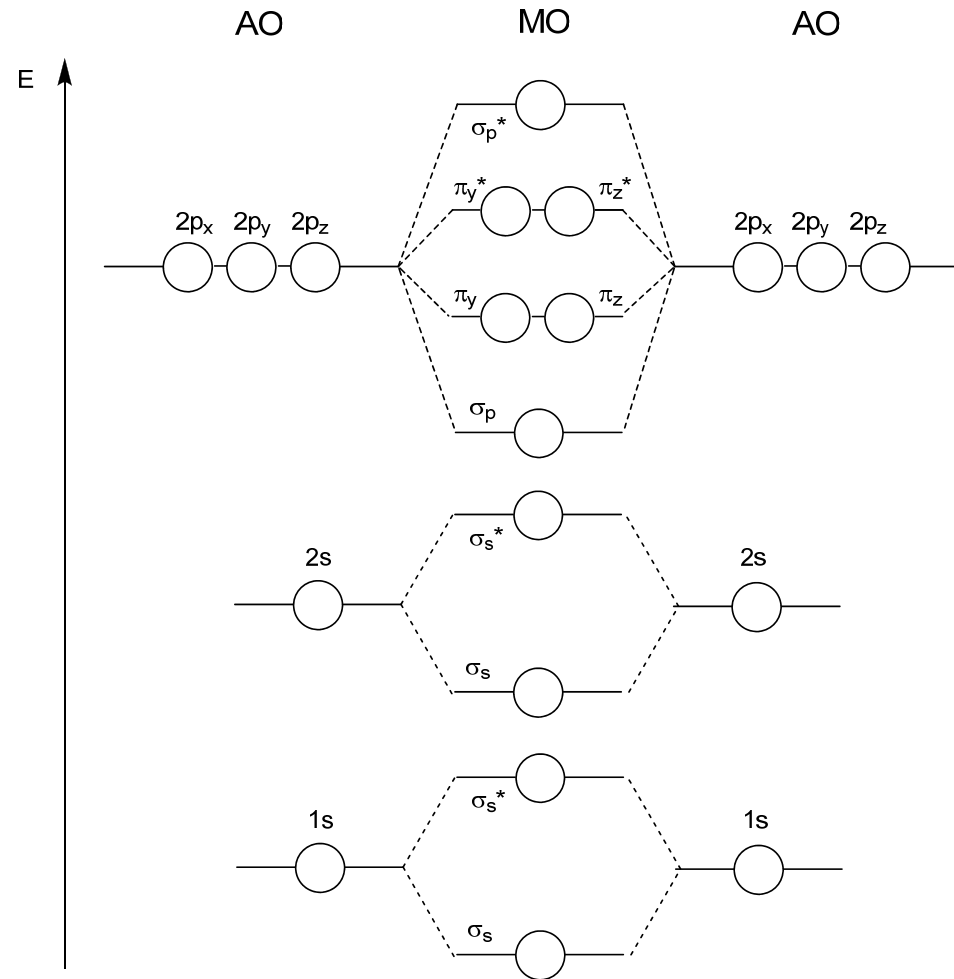


Einsame E-Paare: 2
Molekültyp: AL_4E_2
Geometrie: quadratisch
planar
Beispiele: XeF_4 , ICl_4^-

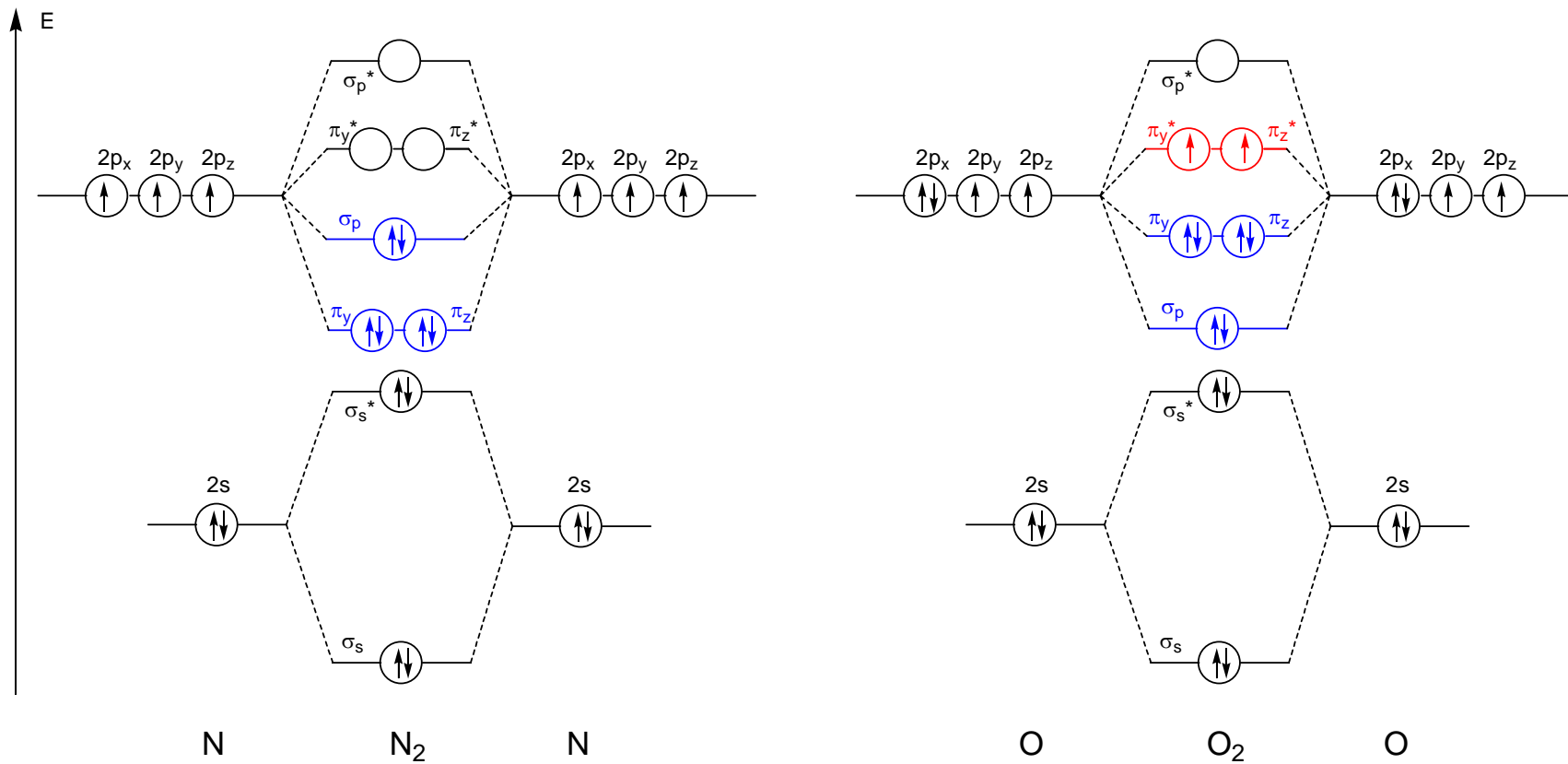
MO-Schema für zweiatomige Moleküle



MO-Schema für zweiatomige Moleküle



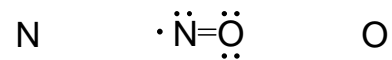
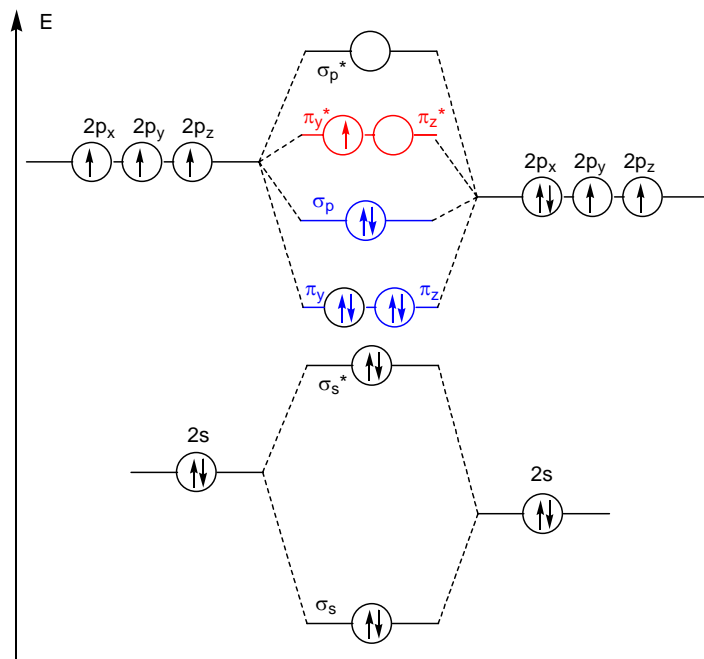
MO-Schema für zweiatomige Moleküle am Beispiel von Stickstoff und Sauerstoff



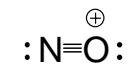
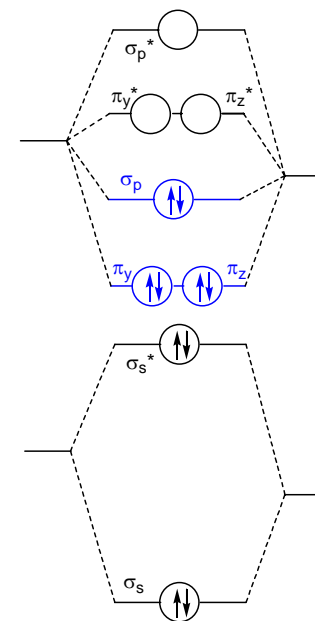
$$\text{BO} = 6 \times 0.5 = 3$$

$$\text{BO} = 6 \times 0.5 - (2 \times 0.5) = 2$$

Vergleich der MO-Schemata von NO und NO⁺



$$\text{BO} = 6 \times 0.5 - (1 \times 0.5) = 2$$

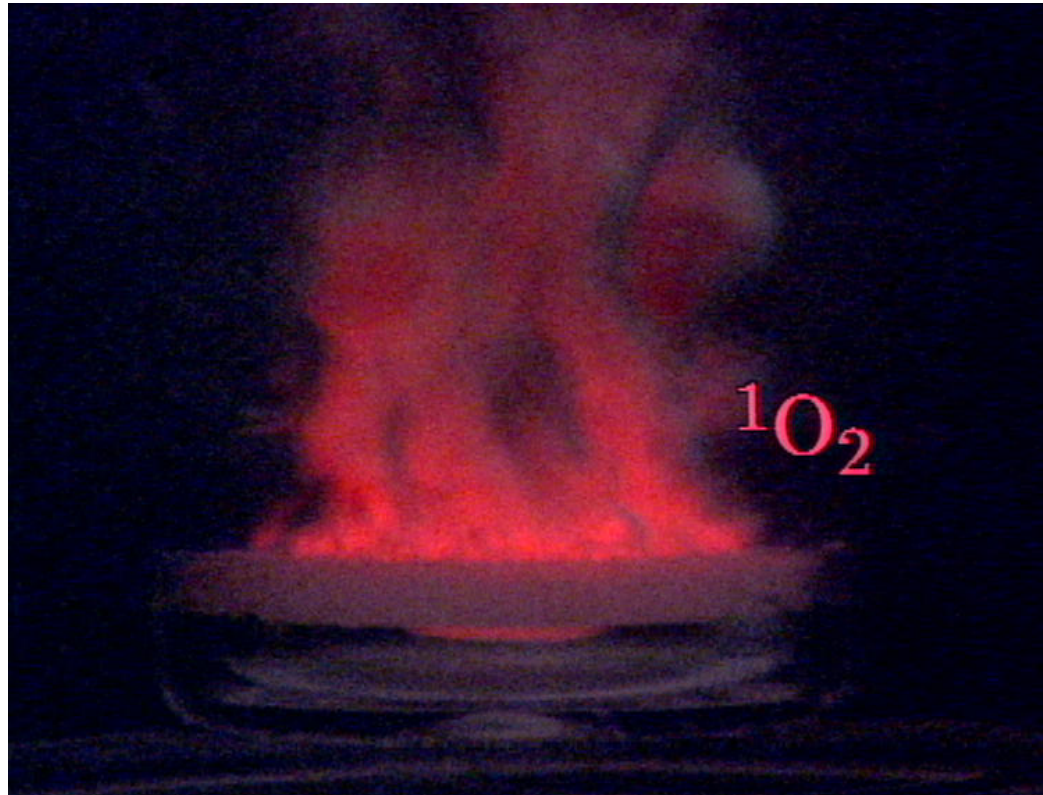


$$\text{BO} = 6 \times 0.5 = 3$$

MO-Schemata der $O_2^{n(+)}$ - Spezies

	Dioxygenyl-Kation	Triplett-Sauerstoff	Singulett-Sauerstoff	Hyperoxid-Anion	Peroxid-Anion
σ_z^*	—	—	—	—	—
π_x^*, π_y^*					
π_x, π_y					
σ_z					
σ_s^*					
σ_s					
	O_2^+	3O_2	1O_2	O_2^-	O_2^{2-}
BO:	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0
Bindungs- länge:	112 pm	121 pm		133 pm	149 pm

Singulett-Sauerstoff



<https://www.cci.ethz.ch/mainpic.html?picnum=-1&control=0&language=0&ismovie=1&expnum=80>